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of the Asphalte States of Fever.

The brain is an important viscera,
~~and its diseases~~ chiefly from its being
the seat of the mind. Its diseases whether
transient, or chronic, are of course highly
interesting to a physician. Different mor-
bid affections of the brain as to seat &
grade produce different symptoms both
in the body and mind. Those morbid
actions ~~affections~~ which produce alienation of
mind, ^{as phrenitis & mania} are supposed to be seated in the
upper or cortical part of the brain
~~those which produce pain and an effu-~~
~~sion of water only are supposed to be~~
seated near the ventricles, those which
suppose thought ^{sensation} and motion ~~are~~
in asphyxy are supposed to occupy

I have lately seen a striking proof
of the passage of ^{some of} one disease into another,
in the brain. A lady with ^{some pain}
~~Cystic Lymphoma~~ went into the cold bath
at Bedford in this state. It removed
her disease, but it induced mania
of which she died ~~a few weeks ago~~ in
our hospital. ^{in 1810.} Miss Murray ~~had~~.

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The whole brain, while those which
suspend thought and motion partially
as the palsy are supposed to be seated
on one part of the brain, and frequently
upon ~~that side of it~~ ^{the opposite} to that which
is affected by disease. While I thus
assign a different seat to in the brain to
different diseases, I must add that they
are frequently blended, and they often
pass into each other. Thus we see the
Phrenitis, and hydrocephalic states often
in the same patient, & both of them
preceded or succeeded by apoplexy or palsy
in the ~~course~~ ordinary course of an
acute fever. ✓

The remote causes of Phrenitis are
such as act primarily & directly upon
the brain - these are insolation - in-
toxication - certain poisons, and above

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all contusions upon the head; But a
concupis³on of the brain by an injury
done to the whole body has sometimes
induced this ~~city~~ disease. During the
revolutionary war I recollect an instance
of it in a soldier brought on by his
falling upon his feet from the roof of
a thatched stable. The disease in this
case proved fatal. The intervals between
the contusions and concussions, and the
production of the disease ^{are} sometimes
from one to six weeks.

It Phrenitis is induced by causes which
act upon the brain in common with other
~~parts of the body.~~ ^{or is a secondary disease} upon the brain. These are the plague, the
yellow fever, pneumonia, ^{typhoid & typhus fever}, Angina, Colic,
Hemorrhoids, ^{Dysentery, and} and violent passions
or emotions of the mind. —

V V. It is sometimes induced by the translation of a disease from one part of the body to the brain, particularly by repeated cutaneous eruptions. -

+ In this case, I have supposed congestion only to take place in the brain, and not inflammation. This form of the disease might be called Phrenitis Rotha, or congesta.

translated to the brain. It is most dangerous when it occurs from Fever or Colic. The delirium of a bilious fever is a symptomatic phrenitis. III this disease ~~is~~^{out} induced by causes which primarily upon other parts of the body, and by sympathy upon the brain. Thus worms, and offensive matter in the stomach which excite a sensation in the intestines or stomach sometimes bring on the phrenitic state of fever.

IV It is sometimes induced by great pain in those parts of the body which sympathize with the brain. V

For a history of the symptoms of this disease defer you to Delille's first lines. I shall take notice that a synœcœ pulse generally attends it, but if the pulse is sometimes typhoid, & typhos, and now & then perfectly natural. — ^{the} intolerance

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5 are seldom absent in
of light and sound ~~and alteration of man~~
this disease. Alteration of mind consti-
-tutes its most characteristic & universal
symptom.

It usually terminates in 3.5 or 7 days.
When protracted beyond the 7th day, it some-
times ends in ^{that is} ~~mania~~ ^{Chronic} phrenitis
Disposition of persons who have died of
this disease show the following appearances.
The serous Vessels injected with red blood-
pus from the inflammation terminating
in suppuration - Gangrene - the dura
mater adhering to the skull - the pia
matter converted into membrane ex-
-ceeding in thickness the dura mater - wa-
-ters in the ventricles of the brain, some
of the ~~blood~~ membranes of the brain
indurated like bone, and lastly no mark
of disease, from morbid excitement

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transcending inflammation. The brain exhibited this round state ^{in gravity} ~~when death~~ is induced instances in persons who died so with strong phrenitic symptoms of the yellow fever.

The Delirium of Phrenitis is sometimes confounded with madness. They are to be distinguished by the following marks.

1 The perceptions are disordered or erroneous uniformly in ^{Delirium} Phrenitis, hence patients affected with it do ^{not} mistake their friends and all the objects around them, and see even their real situation. In madness the perceptions are rarely erroneous. When they are, they indicate the highest grade of that disease.

2 ^{Delirium} Phrenitis discloses itself in incoherent conversations - madness is attended both with incoherent actions & conversations.

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3 The fever in ~~Phrenitis~~ the delirium from Phrenitis is diffused throughout the whole body, and shows itself in the pulse ⁱⁿ ~~but~~ general heat. In madness the fever is ~~too~~ in a great measure suffocated in the brain, and sometimes discovers ~~no~~ marks of derangement in the pulse or temperature of the body nor in the tongue.

4 In delirium, the excitement of the muscles is generally translated to the bloodvessels, and hence patients affected with it are confined to their beds. In madness the muscles retain not only this natural, but an excess of excitement. hence the strength and agility of mad people. When persons in the phrenitis discover natural or pulmonary

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Strength in their muscles, this disease
partakes of madness & ~~consists~~ ^{consists} of them
5 Patients in the delirium of Dementia
never ^{frequently} remembers what they say, or do.
Maniacs generally remember all the
events that took place during the con-
tinuance of their disease. In ~~the~~ ^{the former} ~~cases~~ ^{cases} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~case~~ ^{case}
exception. Delirious patients remember
all the events that pass before them where
they do not talk nor act. In this
aspect you see delirium is upon a
footing with dreams. They are remem-
bered only when accompanied with si-
lence and inaction. Persons who talk
or walk in their sleep I said formerly
never recollect their dreams.

6 In Delirium when it is a symptom
of a general or local disease, there

8 Delirious persons
They ~~the former~~ ^K rare lie when
they sit up than in a recumbent
posture.

9 They are often ~~devoided~~ excited
into regularity order in commu-
nion by speaking to them, - or by the
visit of a friend, or a physician.
This is noticed by D'Amour.

10 They complain of headache in the
intervals of delirium. This pain is seldom
felt in mania & never perhaps except in
convalescence.

11 There is a want of consciousness in
delirium as to place. Persons in ague

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are intervals of reason with the remissions
or interruptions of the diseases from
which it originates, but in mania
there is seldom an interval perfectly
hild upon all subjects. To this Pinel
mentions a single exception which
~~I shall take notice of in our lecture~~
upon the diseases of the mind.

Of the subjects upon which patients
in the delirium of phrenitis rave,
are numerous & general, but in mad-
ness, the alienation of mind is more
generally confined to one subject: ✓

While I thus distinguish Delirium
from madness, let it not be supposed
that I admit them to be specifically
different from each other. They differ
only in the grades of their disease.

They are in Apartments, or corners
of rooms, which their bodies do not occupy.
^{or} In delirium the fever often revives daily - & it is
to more information upon this
subject I refer you to my introductory
lecture on medical jurisprudence.

~~V~~ ^{The} ~~are then~~ ^{the} premonitory signs
of this disease - are great wakefulness -
headache - "nose" or watery eye - & absence
of mind. In this forming state of the disease,
rest - a purge - or the loss of a few
ounces of blood have often effected a
cure. After the disease is formed =

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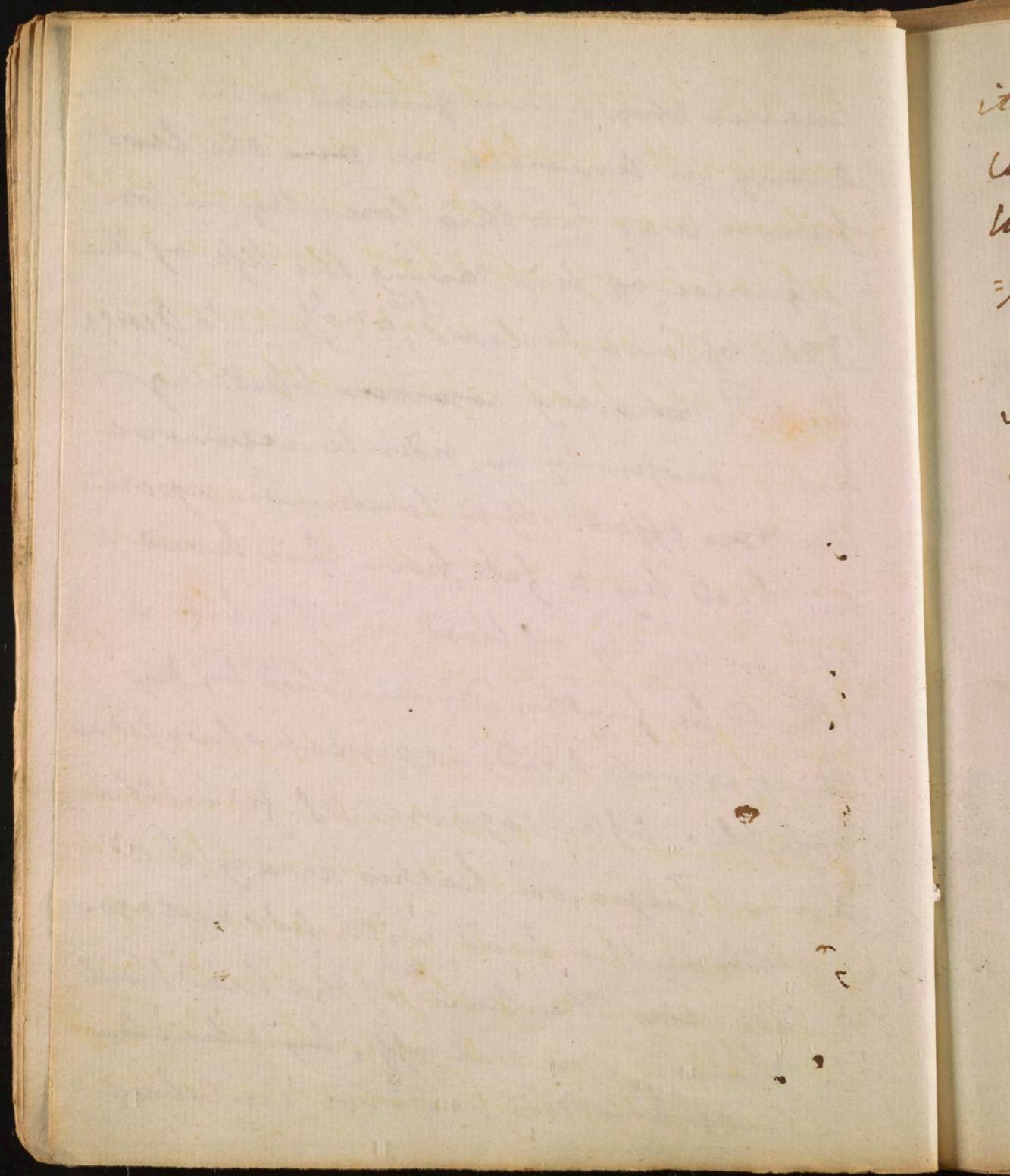
actions and perhaps in those actions
being more circumscribed in the brain
in madness than in Delirium. In
short madness is to Phrenitis ~~is~~ what
pulmonary Consumption is to pneumonia,
and Phrenitis is to Rheumatism.
It is ~~Phrenitis~~ only in a protracted
or Chronic State.

✓ Method of Cure

The Remedies for this disease should
be a Bleeding. This should be from the
arm, and when practicable from the
temporal artery. It should be most
copious when the disease arises from
contusion. We have cured Phrenitis
from this cause by ~~so~~ ²⁰ bleedings ~~in a row~~
days drawing $\frac{3}{4}$ pds of blood daily for
20 days from his patient. Dr Napiers

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former physician general of the British army in America in one the last French war in this country, in consequence of his saving the life of the Duke of Cumberland ^{the 2^d} son to George the 2^d: who by copious bleeding him profusely in order to remove the ~~too~~ effects of a contusion upon his head by a fall from his horse. The quantity of blood in the brain should be further diminished by keeping the patients head as much elevated as possible. After copious loss from the arms, cups or leeches may be applied to the head with advantage. ² ~~old doctor~~ The hair of the head should be thinned, or cut off, by whisks and cold water, or ice when



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it can be procured, should be kept
constantly applied to the head. Dr
Wilson recommends the alternate ap-
plication of cold & hot water to the
head. He says it creates an eruption
upon the head, which affords great
relief.

3 The bowels should be kept open two
or three times a day by lenient purges
and glysters.

4 The diet should be as low & simple
as possible.

5 Light and sound should be abstained,
and company and conversation should
be forbidden with the utmost strictness.

6 I spoke formerly of the effects of
weak preventing sleep in this disease.

Dr Stoll recommends it in brightenss.
Perhaps the best ~~was~~ means for

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v It should never be used to inc.
= due sleep.

accomplicing this purpose would be by
small & frequent doses of Laudanum.
~~To~~ Blisters ~~is~~ ¹³ the first to the ankles &
wrists. This practice I know is not
general, but it is founded upon one
of the laws of Generation, and the ad-
vantages of it are confirmed by expe-
rience. I mentioned those advantages
in treating upon the diseases of the
hungs and bowels. ~~Now~~ ^{the} Blisters
to the ankles and wrists are equally
useful in the diseases of the brain. Let
us suppose the action of the blood re-
-sists in the brain to be at 90, and the
Stimulus of Blisters to be 70. In
order to derive any benefit from the
Blisters, it will be necessary to reduce
the action of the blood ⁶⁵ resists to ~~70~~, or

^W ~~W~~ ^W
~~W~~ ^W

V nature sanctions this practice. hence
we observe the severer translates a
violent disease from one part of the
body to another until the system
has been reduced by more or less
depletion either by time, or medicine.

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a little below it, before they ^{can} act upon them, and when they do, they induce a rubescent action by being applied first to the extremities. In other words it is necessary to ~~lose~~ ^{to loosen} the disease in the brain by depletion before we attempt to divert it to another & a safer part of the body, or to create an epispastic disease upon the skin of the ankles or wrists! Blisters applied to the head, or neck before the action of the blood-letting, in the brain is induced, either do not act at all, from excess of excitement, & spreading sensibility, ~~and~~ upon the head & neck, or they will do harm by attracting a greater de-
- terrization of blood to the brain, for "par dolens habitat" is an

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aphorism in medicine. Sir John Pringle found blisters to the head to be hurtful even in the delirium of the hospital fever - probably because it was attended with local ~~excitement~~ ^{excuse} of excitement. ~~blisters~~

These cautions are by no means intended to forbid the application of blisters to the head and neck after the reduction of the ~~acute~~ excruciating exultation of the brain, nor in cases in which delirium occurs in the first stage of ~~delirium~~ ^{fever} attended with a feeble degree of morbid action in the brain. —

A salivation should always be resorted to when the disease assumes a chronic form. Dr Stysich said the

V form of typhoid or typhus
fever, the remedies should be those
formerly recommended for those
forms of fever.

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life of a patient in the Pennsylvania hospital
by this remedy in whom the disease
was induced by a contusion upon his
head. If the disease put on the
^{Care} & great pains should be taken to remove
all the remote & exciting causes of the
disease, & fit ^{it} ~~and~~ for or to accommodate
our remedies to them. If it arise from
the haemorrhoids, they sh^d be invited to
the rectum - if from ~~expelled~~ a re-
-pulsion of Urine, it should be extracted
by the catheter & if from repelled erup-
-tions, they should be invited to the skin.

V with corresponding actions.

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There is a relaxation temporary suspension
of all pain & fever. The pulse is frequent
only. But the water soon reacts - & induces the
pain - strabismus - convulsion & death.

① The Remedies for it in this State
I. D. S. - I was led, to use this remedy by the
adoption of the theory I have delivered of this
disease, which I have delivered in the other
years 1790. ^{its} This principle soon en-
-couraged me to proceed with it, and to en-
-crease in the quantity of the blood drawn.
In the year 1801, I drew 300 of blood from
Miss Hunter by I. D. S. in this Disease &
thereby cured her. Remember there is no
back door to the brain, & that more blood
must be drawn to relieve it than from
parts in which effusions are attended with
its fatal or dangerous consequences.

I think I ^{once} cured a child of a month old in
days past by drawing ^{3 or 4} pds of blood at two different
times by means of leeches aided by a blister to the
head & gentle purges. The disease ^{was} induced by an
overdose of L�and. - or perhaps by an injury to head in
birth. & convulsions ~~should say no~~ ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{as} ~~as~~
~~occurred~~ upon the occiput - The connection
between the Dura mater & the ^{gives} Scalp by means
of the sutures ~~renders~~ ^{renders} this mode of drawing blood
a great probability of being used with success.

V and if dislodged soon, before the habit of
disposed action has taken place in the brain,
may cure it.

~~= Child made frequent attempts to bite
its attendants. It recovered. Buxton Sh?~~

of the Apoplectic State of Fever

This form of fever appears frequently in the plague, and in other malignant fevers. It sometimes proves instantly fatal, from the immense force of the miasma which produce it, suddenly destroying the excitement of the brain. I have seen it occur every other day in a common tertian. It was in a corpulent indolent woman who was exposed to Asphyxy. It is a higher grade of the lethargic state of fever. In many cases of this form of fever occurs at the same time as to induce a belief that it is an epidemic, but it is a symptom only of an epidemic fever, and the effect of an impure or miasmatic atmosphere. It is useful to know this

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fact not only because it leads to a proper
and rational mode of treating it, but be-
cause it enables us to encourage patients
to believe that their disease will not be
attended with the same danger that attends
apoplexy from other causes, and that it
will not have any danger from a retrospo-
-sition \leftarrow in the brain to its return.

The Remedies for this state of fever should
be suited to its grade. When the ~~lymphatic~~^{System} reacts
they should be, copious bleeding first from
the arm, and afterwards by cups or leeches
from the head - 2 Frequent & active
purges particularly ^{also} Strychnia, Calomel & Jalap. 3
Inquiries if the Stomach discovers any marks
of disease. 4 Blisters first to the limbs,

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V Hippocrates speaks of it as an epidemic,
and Dr Thresham mentions its frequent
occurrence in the month of May when
the weather was uncommonly warm,
also in two successive cold seasons in the
month of March, viz: in 1747, and
1748. In all these cases it was a
symptom of general fever.

and afterwards to the neck & head. 5 cold applications to the ~~head~~^{head}, and cataplasms to the feet. 6 a Saliivation.

Where no reaction takes place the Remedies should be exclusively Stimulating. When intermissions occur after depletion, the bark should be given. When it appears the typhoid, or typhus States of fever, the Remedies should be the same as for those formerly mentioned for those States of fever.

of the Paralytic State of fever.

This state of fever is less common than the apoplectic. It occurred in a few instances in the year 1793 in the form of Hot Hemiplegia. I have seen it in the form of Paraplegia accompanied with a suppression of urine, and in a number of bubbles of every

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Sink of the body, that the patients were
unable to stand, or walk. Should be the same
remedies for this state of fever as for
the grade of fever of which it is a symptom.
I have once ~~ever~~ drawn $\frac{3}{4}$ oo of blood in
it, and afterwards been obliged to excise a fatigued
portion before I was able to cure it.

V. It made several attempts to bite its
mother. This child recovered. — Headache and
Delirium are not uniform symptoms in it.
Its causes are primary - secondary
- and Sympathetic. The ^{1st} act
directly upon the brain. They are
contusions from blows or falls. I have
seen it induced ⁱⁿ a ~~child~~ a little boy
by falling upon his feet ~~do~~ into a
cellar, and in another boy by standing
for some time upon his head; other
causes of this disease which act directly
upon the brain are strong drink
large doses of Opium - insolation, and
Studies disproportionate to age & capacity.
The secondary causes are diseases
which affect the whole system. These
are 1. fevers.

of the Hydrocephalic State of fever, or
what is commonly called Droopy of the brain:

For a history of the ^{ca} symptoms of this
disease I refer you to Soothergill, Whytt &
to a copious extract from the works of
Dr Quin published in my medical en-
quiries. To the symptoms there enumerated,

I shall only add that I have lately seen it=
in ~~two cases~~ with a rigidity in the muscles of the limbs,
attended with a severe hiccups, and in Soother-
~~gill goes they with an impulsion to speak in a third,~~
~~The power of articulate speech disappears~~
~~and generally appears with fits~~
~~and with mania in a child of two years old~~
~~generally appears with mania or in-~~
~~directly~~

~~comissions~~. This is acknowledged by Dr
Soothergill and Dr Whytt, but instead of
teaching that the disease is caused by
a remitting or intermitting fever, they
erroniously ascribe those remissions and
intermissions to a primary disease in
the brain. — Dr Willan supports ^{my} too

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Opinion that it generally arises
from being a primary disease, and that
~~the affection of the brain is~~
~~waters in the brain only its symptom.~~

He tells us he has seen eight cases of it
between the 15th of March and the end of
June, and all from fevers. I have several
times seen a number of cases with a short
period which I have ascribed to a prevailing
fever with ^a cerebral determination. The
other ~~less~~ secondary causes are 2 dysentery,
3 Diarrhea 4 Chronic head Ach. 5 measles.
6 Cutaneous eruptions & 8 pulmonary con-
sumption. In all these cases the primary
disease ceases, or lessens as soon as the
hydrocephalic symptoms take place. The
Sympathetic causes of this Disease are matters
irritating some ~~part~~ remote part of the

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V To account for the greater frequency of this disease among Children, than in Adults, reflect what was said formerly of the greater force of the arteries in Childhood than in Adult life, in consequence of which more blood is sent to their brains and ^{a greater proportionable} vessels ~~more~~ force than

in grown people. It is for this reason probably that the fever in the medulla spinalis is so ^{fatal} ~~unpleasant~~ in Children — like Thymus gland it is sometimes a fatal disease. Dr Anderson of Chester town in any land informed me that he had lost 4 out of 5 of his Children by it. A Gentleman in his neighbourhood (he further informed) may Bonas has lost 9 out of 10 Children with it between 2 and 4 years old. The surviving ^{the} 10 child was kept alive only by small and frequent bleedings. I have known ^{it} to be twice fatal in the same family. A 3^d Child in that family has been three

body, and communicating this morbid action to the brain by means of what I have called an error motes. worms are in this way a frequent cause of it. The diseased action in this case often continues after the worms are expelled from the bowels. Here we see, as in many other instances, the error of the old school, taken from Alcæus. viz "ublata causa tollitur effectus". By removing the cause we remove the effect. Thus a fever a vomiting; a diarrhea - & many other morbid affections continue after the removal of the remote or exciting cause which induced them.

V The disease ~~to~~ consists simply in morbid excitement in the brain. This

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times affected with it, and each time
cured by the Remedio to be mentioned
Dr Portal mentions similar instances of its
presently. See here Gent: a striking
being a fatal disease. Illustration of the Cephalic predisposition.

It is common to say "very sensible
children will never scrub a grey head".
The remark has some foundation.
~~Forward~~ ~~and backward~~ to children with
presenile intellects are generally persons
the phrenitic predisposition, and this in
children is so nearly allied to the cephalic,
that predisposition, that ~~other~~ common
diseases & even trifling injuries done to
the brain & readily bring on this hy-
= cephalic state of fever which from being
neglected, or improperly treated is very apt
to terminate in death.

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is obvious 1 from its causes. 2 from its
symptoms. 3 from its consequences to
be mentioned presently & 4 from the remedies
which cure it.

In the books to which I have referred
you, you too will find the disease described
~~in~~ ^{protracted} attacks only in a chronic form, but
it sometimes attacks ~~so~~ suddenly ~~as~~ in
which state it has very properly acquired
the name of Apoplexy. It is called "Apoplexia
Hydrocephalica" by Dr. Cullen in one of the
editions of his Moxology, and by Dr. Stoll of
Vienna "Apoplexia infantilis." It occurs
chiefly in infancy that is ~~wades~~ in the first
year of life. Its causes are 1 a retention of
the meconium. 2 coagulated & indigestible
milk. 3 breast milk rendered morbid by
mothers or nurses drinking ardent spirits,

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or using any other drink, or using aliment
 that alters the healthy quality of the milk.
~~of an effervescent & tartarated~~
 4 debility. 5 eruptions upon the skin
 translated to the brain. 6 an excessive
 dose of Opium. 7 exquisite pain, & con-
 fusion upon the head. Children that
 are said to be overaid by their mothers,
 or Nurses I believe often die with this
 infantile apoplexy. All sudden deaths in
 them, are probably derived from this
 cause. I beg your attention to these
 remarks. I shall apply them again when I
 come to treat of Epilepsy & some other
 Diseases of the brain.

The appearances exhibited by the brain
 upon dissection are 1 no marks of disease
 of any kind from morbid action trans-
 -ending inflammation, or from suffocated

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excitement. This appearance of the brain long puzzled physicians, and led them to ascribe the disease to a ^{primary} ~~secondary~~ ^{primary} cerebral irritation, or to a disease in the stomach, or other parts of the body acting sympathetically upon the brain.

- 2 Inflammation or edema diffused over the cortical substance of the brain, the pia mater, and the tunica arachnoides with but little or no water in the brain.
- 3 From a teaspoonful to six ounces of water in the ventricles of the brain. The more the greater the quantity of water, the less marks of inflammation are perceived in the brain. This is easily accounted for. The blood expels ^{diseased actions} ~~distortion~~ themselves from their ~~distortion~~ by the discharge of this water. It was from

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this absence of inflammation that physicians were erroneously led to suppose the disease depended upon a tropical Diathesis in the System. It is strange that this opinion should ever have been adopted considering how rarely we see in ^{general, or} even partial Dypsies ~~patients affected with~~ accompanied with, or followed by a Dypsny of the brain. The water found in the Ventricles of the brain in this disease does not always excrete with heat, nor is it usually tinged with a yellow color in diseases which impart that color to the serum ~~color~~ of the blood. Water is sometimes found not only in the Ventricles, but between the Dura & pia mater, and ~~so~~ now & then upon the Surface of the brain. I once saw

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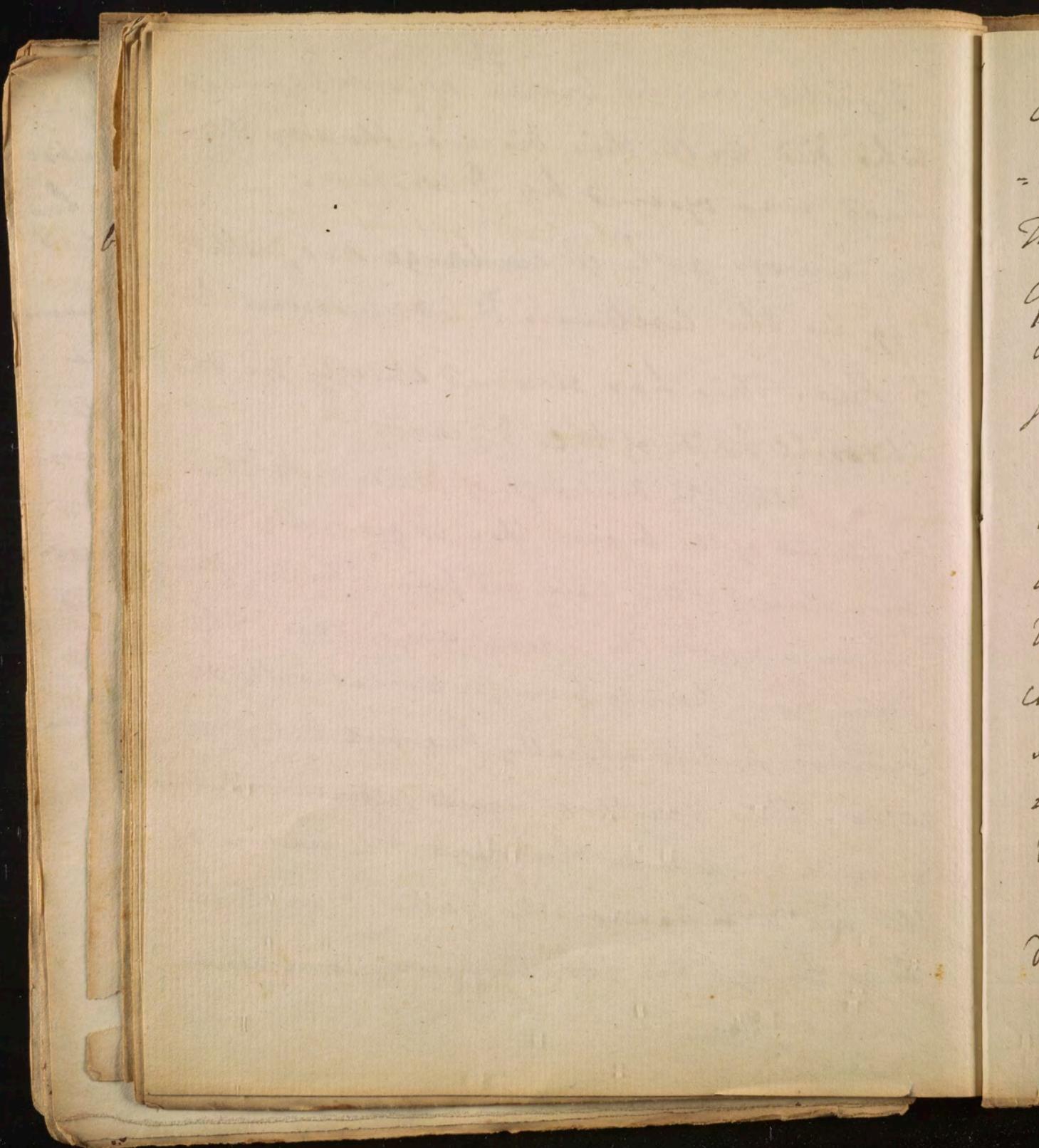
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Hydatids in the brain of Mrs Thomas
who died with this disease. Her head
was opened by Dr Wistar.

Is tumors as large ~~as large as~~ as a mullet's
egg in the cerebrum & cerebellum. D
5 Pus. This has occurred chiefly in the
chronic state of the disease.

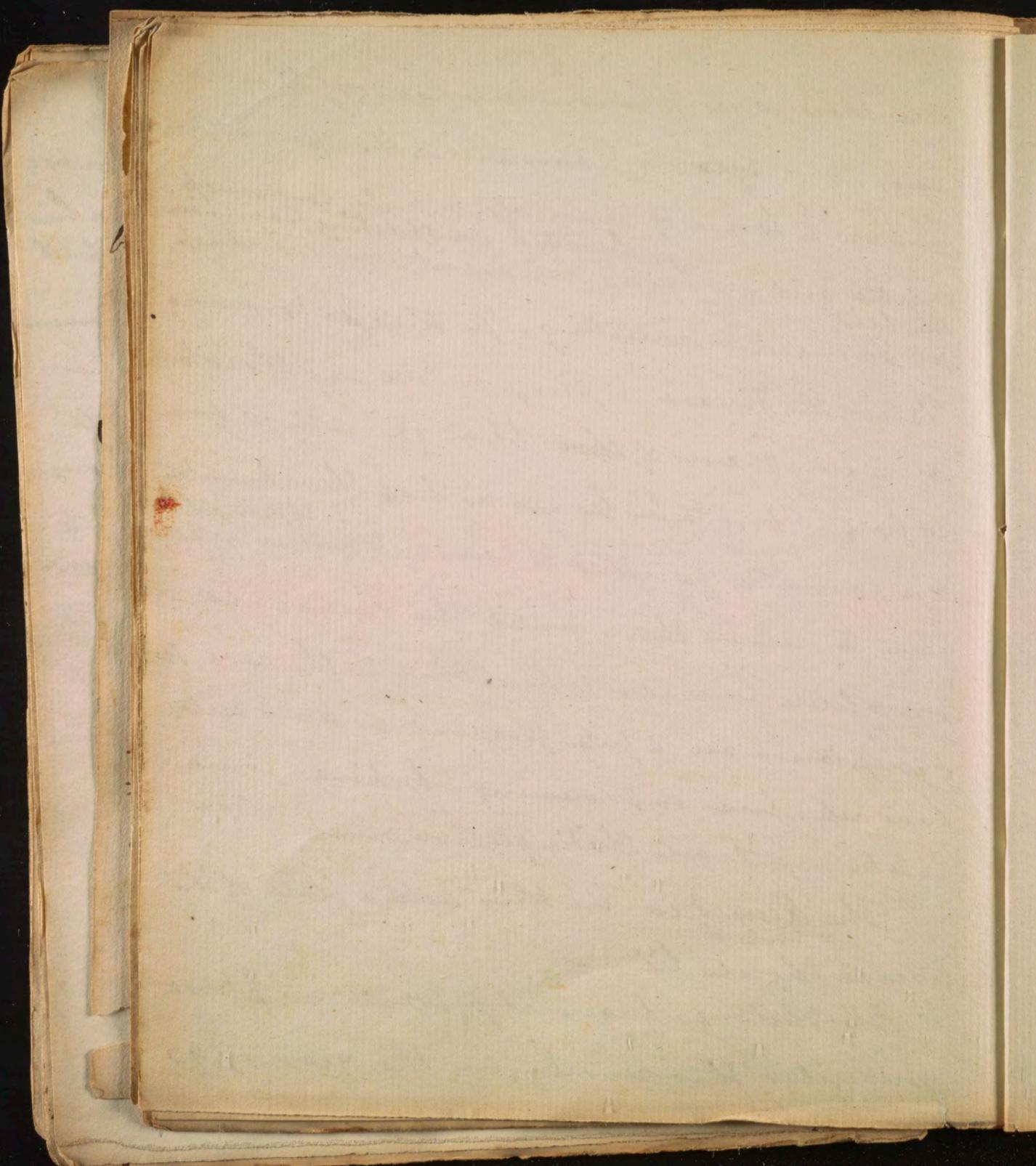
After the discharge of water into the
ventricles of the brain there is generally a
suspension of the pain and fever which often
imposes upon the young physician. The
pulse from having been put naturally slow
becomes prematurely frequent, & even
rapid. This occult fit sows it seldom continues
more than two or three days. The reaction of
the water & revives the pain, & with it
~~it~~ brings on Strabismus, convulsions,
and death. —



Are there any premonitory signs of this disease? - ~~so soon~~ I answer in the affirmative.

They are a sense of weariness, dullness, Costiveness, Head Ach - or shooting pains in the head, crying out in Sleeps, and sometimes a sickness at Stomach & vomiting. In this forming state of the disease, a purge or two and the loss of a few ounces of ~~the~~ blood generally perform a cure. It is to be lamented that these symptoms are generally ascribed to worms & nothing, ^{effratal} is done to relieve them until the disease is completely formed. When this is the case, the symptoms are a full, frequent or tenespeulse, Head Ach, cries or moaning - pricking, Convulsions, Dilated pupil, and Obstinate Costiveness.

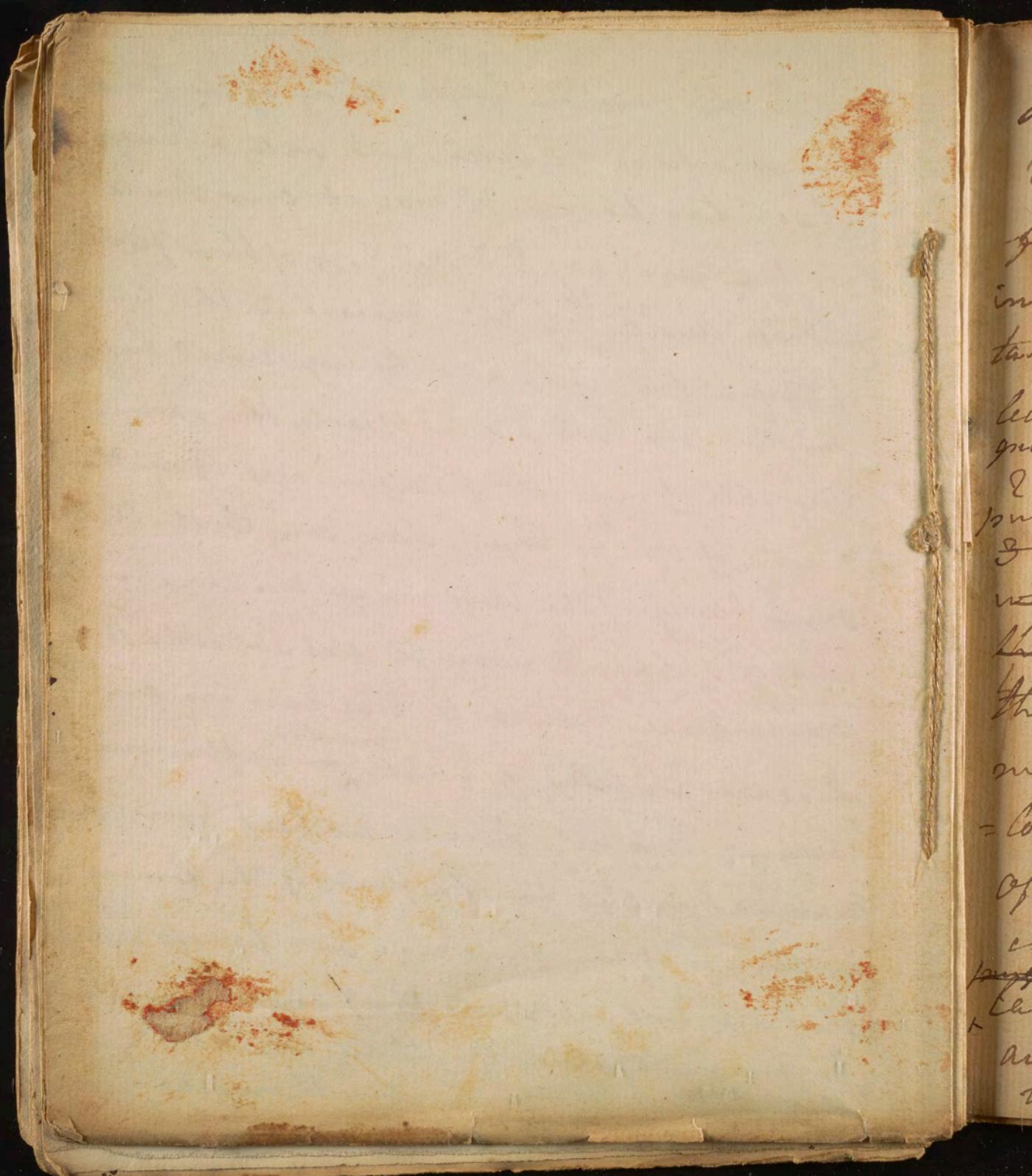
The Remedy in this active state of the disease should be
1 Blood letting, frequent & copious. I first prescribed this remedy in the year 1790



under the direction of the theory of the disease
which I have delivered, and with a sympathy
which has led me to use it ever since.

In the year 1801 I drew 300 of blood from
a Miss Hunter ^{aged 16 years} in this disease in the course
of about two weeks and thereby cured her.

In the year 1808 I drew nearly the same
quantity from Wm Billington aged 18 in the
course of two or three weeks, and with the
same success. The blood in all the cases in
which I have drawn it exhibited the same
appearances which it discovers in all
diseases ^{most} ~~notable~~ of great, or inflammat:
action. Recollect there is no back door, or
natural outlet for the fluids of the brain
as there is from the lungs and bowels when
they are diseased, and that more blood must
be drawn to save life, than when disease is
located in parts that can relieve themselves, or
that are less essential to life.



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I think I have cured this disease by
us: - even after effusion has begun,
for I have succeeded in several cases
in which Stabismus & Convulsions had
taken place. Blood may be taken by Cupulae
leeches as well as from a vein. ^{Also by +} ~~Perhaps~~
~~greater advantage would arise from the opening the temporal~~
artery than any other mode of bleeding. ^{for ch}
Cold Applications to the head. ~~for w~~
propose the hair thd. be cut, or shaved. I have
Blisters - to the legs - back & head. ~~from~~
~~used them with great advantage in many cases.~~
~~which propose the hair thd be cut off~~

The 3 purges - These should be active, for
the bowels are generally torpid. They should
moreover - be such as are calculated to dis-
lodge worms - for they (if present, as they
often are in children) ~~create~~ if they do not
create - increase the disease. They ^{when} ~~should~~
~~purge~~ Calomel - Rhubarb & Salap. Pink root, to be
avoided. It increases determination to the
brain. I have twice seen the disease aggravated

11. In the case of Mr Billington I was
much struck by observing - Blister would
not rise on the right side of his any part
of his body. The pain in his head was
most acute upon his left side.

[The common place for 1803 for this name.]
✓ owing to the facility with which the tender
jaws of children assume the dangerous
form of Inflammⁿ. -

by it. —

4 Blisters to the legs - neck & head. To the last they should be large - & kept constantly open.

5 A Salivation was formerly used in this disease. I think I have seen two cases performed by it out of perhaps an 100 cases in which I have tried it before I had recourse to the lancet. It is still the only medicine upon which any dependence is placed in Britain, & it is still unsuccessful in the hands of the first physicians in ^{Dr Monro's} whom I have heard from his chair that that Country. ~~To stop it affects~~ It rarely he had never cured it & ^{it was I believe always one of his remedies.} affects the mouth in Children, who are the chief subjects of this disease. When it does, it ^{often} ^{right strong} induces mortification. ^{too cases} of mortification & death have occurred from it in this city within these few years. Lastly when it induces salivation - ~~stopped~~ ^{unaided} by Dr.

✓ for all which reasons gent: I charge you
most as you value a human life - the
their own reputations, as well as the credit
of medicine, never to give mercury in order
to excite a salivation to a Child under 8 or
10 years of age in this disease. If the Remedies
formerly mentioned do not cure, it will
be better, far better to let your young patients
die, than to ~~do too many things~~ exhibit them as wretched
~~& disgusting Objects to their parents & friends for~~
2 or three weeks, and then to witness their
Deaths with all the circumstances that can
render it painful ~~as~~ to their parents &
friends and injurious to our profession.

~~If I have not lost a patient with this disease~~
~~for many years before April 1805 & she had been~~
indisposed for 10 days before I saw her with an
acute head Ach. The disease came on with an
inability to speak - She died in the perfect
use of her reason - two things which rarely occur
in it. In the month of June ¹⁸⁰⁵ I cured it in a Child

39

ff

it does not always cure, [✓] ~~but~~ The
Objections I have made to its use apply
with less force to Adults, in whom a salivation
- it is more safe & more easily excited than
in children. By ^{the aid} means of this remedy, the
disease may be subdued in ~~grown~~ ^{such} people
by less of than without it - for it acts,
not only by abstracting ^{from the brain} morbid excitement
to a safe emmetropy, but by reducing the
System by depletion.

6 Should the intermitting form of the dis-
ease continue, - Bath may be exhibited
with Safety & Advantage.

The Cold Bath & Exercise should always be
advised to prevent a relapse. ~~go to 42~~ [✓]

Of this disease it may be said, its
as of the Lymnaeche Fractialis, that

of 4 months by the loss of 3 pds of blood, & by
gentle purges.]

To the lancet chiefly we are indebted
for the cure of this once ~~and~~ formidable
disease, and to a belief in the utility of
disease for the use of the lancet. It is
true

40 #

There was a time once, when its very name filled the breasts of every parent in this city with horror. But that time is now past. A death from the Hydrocephalus is now a rare event - nay the disease itself, as far as it answers to the import of its name, - viz an internal Dropy of the brain, is scarcely known among us. It is prevented by the general practice of bleeding in all those cases where any of its symptoms appear. ^{To a belief} ~~in the unity of disease~~ ~~to the lancet~~ ~~first.~~ - ~~to the lancet - that "magnan-~~

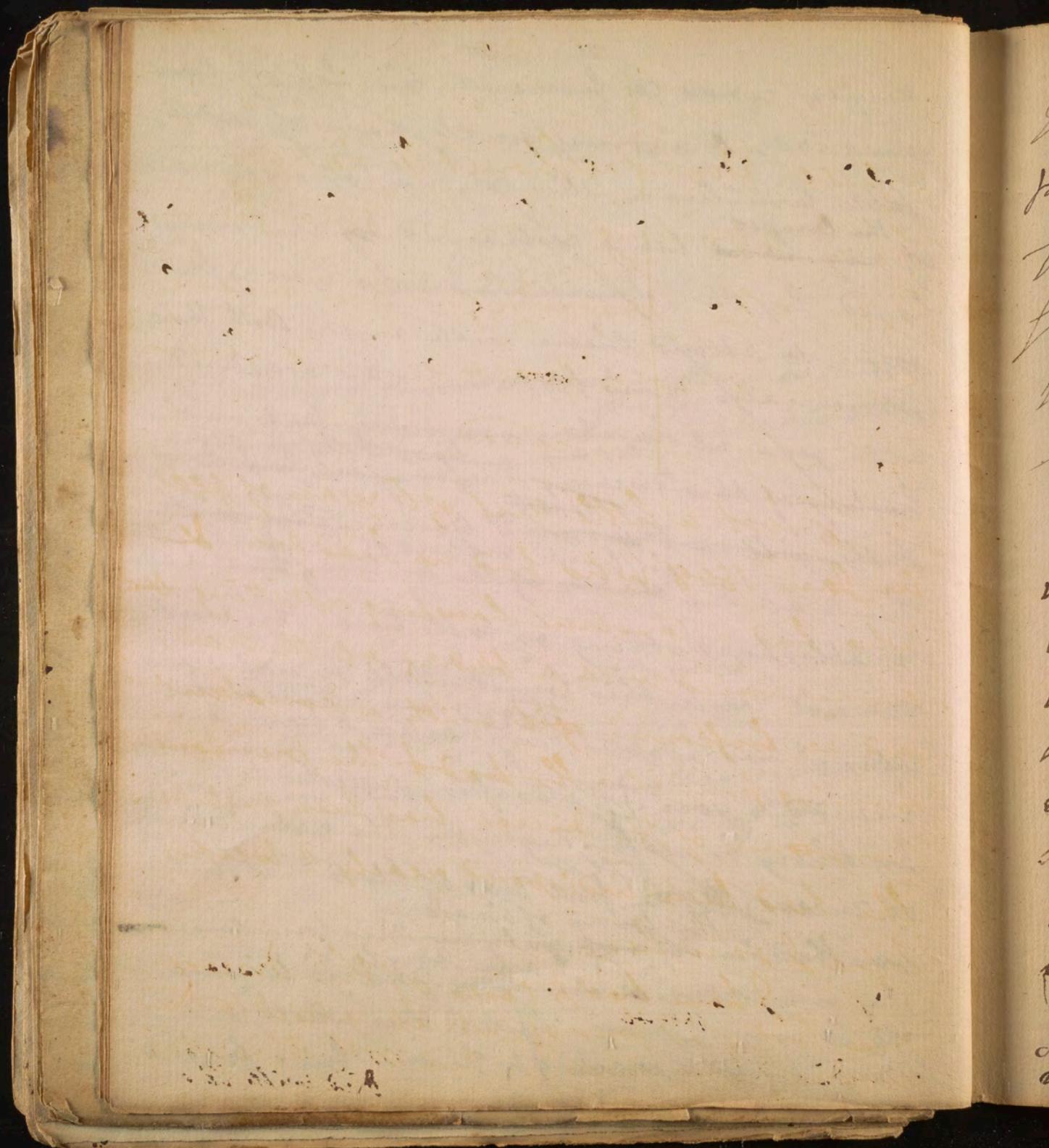
Des domus" (as deserved very properly we are indebted for our knowledge of the remedy called Opium) belongs the honor of subduing which subdue ^{not only} this once formidable & terrifying disease, ^{but thereby} of wiping away a part of the reproach of our profession, but rivers of tears from the eyes of our fellow creatures. ~~I shall~~

~~X opposed & dedicated - then & suddenly
adopted, and afterwards, ^{only} ascribed to other
persons)~~

A Some of those ^{very} Quakers who now ascribe this mode of curing the disease to Dr Grinn were the most clamorous Ag^{ts} for Daring to make use of it.

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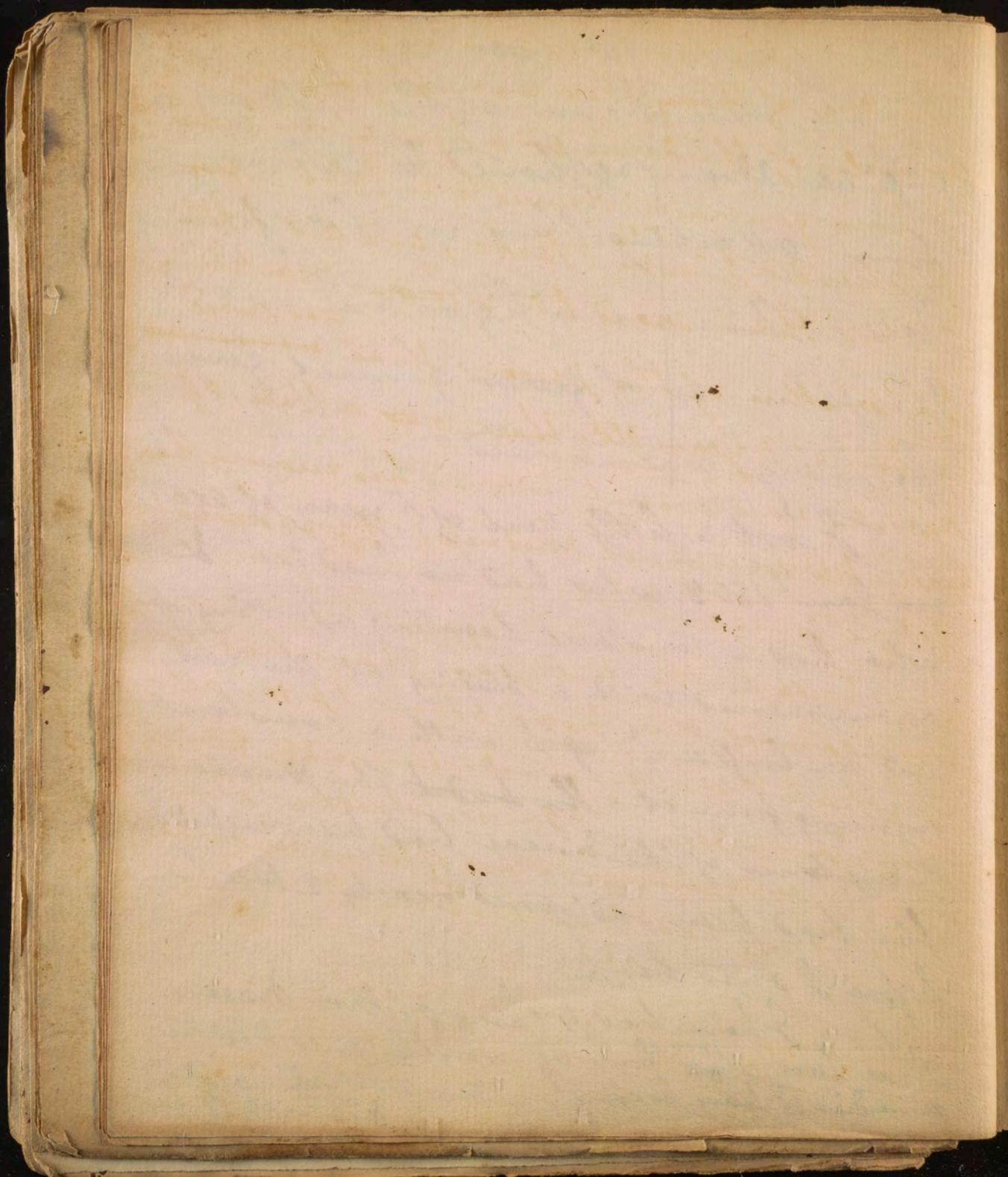
never cease to lament the loss of two
young lady, & a young gentleman of respec-
table families in this City in consequence
of the Cancer being restrained by my
hand, by the physicians who were called
upon to attend them with me. Both those
physicians now died in this disease, and
with general success. ~~too many facts in the~~
~~history of this disease~~ ~~I hope only to add~~
~~that I remember today~~
~~Heberden~~ ~~and~~ ~~de Guin~~ ~~the last~~
~~hints at the nature of the disease~~ ~~& best~~
establishes nothing as to its cure. His work
did not reach this Country till several years
after I had adopted ~~the~~ ^{this} theory & have diffused the
practiced have recom-
mended to you. It was first suggested to me
by theory or reasoning upon the nature & history
of disease ~~of the~~ ^{The} first drop of blood that ever
was shed in ~~it~~ ^{this form of disease in} was
by my order ~~and I am sorry to~~ ^{to} ~~be compelled~~
to do myself justice, but it is wholly owing
to my modes of practice & theories being first



In all these diseases of the head every possible advantage should be taken, from attacking them in their forming state. Their present signs are nearly the same as of ~~fever~~ general fever formerly mentioned.

I lost a little girl of 6 years of age in Jan² 1808 who had no head ache, & who had a constant hawking & spitting & accompanied with a bleeding at the nose, and an inflam^m: spit with a constant running from it. ~~He had~~ the preceding symptoms of the disease had been neglected. She had been indisposed nearly 2 weeks before I saw her.

✓ I have had 5 cases of this disease since last year ^{1809. 10} four of which yielded to the remedy I have now: - One Mr. Lock's daughter died with it. —



43

the person and a boy of 7 years old.
In one of them there was a stiffness in the
muscles of the arms & a symptom which
I have generally observed to be fatal - ~~so~~
I attended him w^t Dr Clarke, and did little
more than second his vigorous practice.
In another of the persons that ~~were used~~
a boy of 3 years old, ~~there was~~ a state of
elevated excitement followed his recovery that
resembled incipient madness. It was relieved by
sleep.

1811-12

Within the last year I have had six
severe cases of this disease & some less so, all
of which have terminated favorably, viz.
M'Neff's Baker ^{He & others,} Whildon Sims
Turner & Hopkins. Two of them recovered
after having had convulsions. —

